

CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE

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CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA — FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27 1946

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The Aerasol insecticide Bomb is
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H. McDonald and Son

MASSEY-HARRIS FARM MACHINERY

Cream Separators, Milking Machines, Home
Freezers

STUDEBAKER CARS and TRUCKS
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SALES AND SERVICE

H. McDonald & Son

Crossfield, Alberta

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. A. Edlund is spending a holiday at Penitence, B.C.

Mrs. Annie Smyth is spending a few days visiting with Mrs. McAnnally.

C. G. Stafford is under the weather again with the same old trouble.

Inspector Watson, Superintendent of schools was a visitor at the local school on Tuesday.

The cement is now all poured for the new curing rink and work will start on the building.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McPayden spent Sunday visiting at the home of Miss Margaret and Hugh McIntyre.

When a carload of cement arrived in town on Monday it might have been gold dust judging by the scramble for it.

Harvest help is somewhat scarce here this fall, several farmers are having difficulty in securing enough men to make up their threshing crews.

In last week's issue our heading on the ministerial fellowship article was misleading, although the story itself is a copy from the secretary.

Harry Kenney, well known old-timer of these parts and now of Calgary, spent a couple of days in town renewing old acquaintances.

H. McDonald left on Monday for Toronto and points east where he expects to get some medical treatment and hopes to be able to drive a new car home from the factory.

"Happy" McMillan, past president of the O.T.A. started the grain buying season this year decked out in a fur overcoat, ear flaps and double mittens as he weighed in a load of grain last week. No foolin'—winter is here.

A large group of the Massey-Harris officials were in town last Wednesday inspecting the new lay-out of the local agents H. McDonald and Son. These included Messrs. J. S. Duncan, President; H. Bloom, Vice-President; G. McNeill, General Manager, all of Toronto; also all the western branch managers and 18 members of the Research and Engineering Department from Toronto. They expressed their surprise and approval at finding such a good lay-out in a small town.

TROUSSEAU TEA FOR MARGARET COLLICUTT

Mrs. Frank Collicutt and her daughter, Mrs. James Hood, entertained at a troussau tea at the latter's home in honor of the former's daughter, Miss Margaret Collicutt who will leave Thursday evening for Kingston, Jamaica, where her marriage to Mr. Jack Blight will take place.

A low silver bowl of pink roses, carnations, sweetpeas, and tall pink tapered centred the tea table and garden flowers decorated the rooms. Tea honors were shared by Mrs. John Blight, Mrs. A. G. Plunkett, Mrs. William Toole and Mrs. Joseph Wright. Guests were invited to the tea room by Mrs. Russell Wilson and Mrs. S. H. McLeod. Mr. R. W. McAdam and Mrs. Frank Newman were in charge of the dining room.

The hostesses were assisted in serving by Mrs. Donald Welsh, Mrs. Jean Bower, Mrs. Jane Garrow and Miss Barbara Toole. The bride-elect's troussau and gifts were displayed by Mrs. R. E. Horler, Miss Rose Woodham, Miss Virginia McMahon and Miss Marion Moore. Mrs. Leslie Ferguson and Miss Mona Sparrow registered guests.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

ROSEBUD HEALTH UNIT
Baby and inoculation clinics will be held once a month as follows:
Crossfield United Church Parlor—The first Thursday of each month, 2 to 4 p.m. These clinics are free. You are cordially invited to attend.

A REWARD is offered to anyone knowing the whereabouts of a Yearling white faced feller, weighs about 650 lbs., has no horns and is branded 24 on right hip. Strayed from the premises of T. Borbridge. Please phone R510 or 51 Crossfield.

WANTED—Waitress wanted. Experience not necessary. Oliver Cafe Crossfield. 26-11p

WANTED—Half section preferably east of Crossfield. Please write R. March, 404 Leeson & Linham Bldg., Calgary. 26-21c

Frank Collicutt Sells Famous Cattle Ranch

Leading personality among Alberta pioneers and an outstanding breeder of purebred cattle, Frank Collicutt has definitely decided to seek retirement after more than half a century of activity in the province always closely associated with the cattle industry and mainly as a breeder of registered Hereford cattle.

On his retirement, Mr. Collicutt can be proud of the knowledge that he has played such an important part in the elevation of the Hereford cattle to the position they hold, not only in Canada but across the line as well. In Collings and shows west and east in Canada and in many in the U.S. the Willow Springs ranch name which identifies his stock combined with the "Gay Lads" and other outstanding lines was an assurance of superior quality as evidenced by prices paid and awards that were made.

The Collicutt ranch, a valuable property has been purchased by Ingval Sundal of Picture Butte for an estimated sum and the new owner will take possession of the ranch near Crossfield on Jan. 1, 1947.

Included in one of the most important sales of recent years are holdings of some 2,700 acres of choice farm and grass lands and 300 head of purebred Hereford cattle. In addition there are horses, machinery and usual equipment of the ranch house and many ranch buildings.

It was back in 1888 when Mr. Collicutt first arrived in the province with his father, the late David Collicutt from Albert County, New Brunswick and 10 years later he purchased his own ranch, 4 miles west of the original ranch.

For some years in this early period Mr. Collicutt also acted as cattle buyer for Pat Burns in the northern portion of Alberta.

Purchase of the Baxter-Reid herd of cattle including 15 Herefords imported from England and Mr. Collicutt's introduction to the purebred cattle business but a few years later he acquired a show herd of the same breed from Sam Downey of Carstairs and still later paid \$41,900 for Gay Lad yearling.

In 1918 Mr. Collicutt again went into the money paying \$20,000 for Gay Lad 18th and \$15,000 for 30 Hereford females from a U.S. breeder. His average output of registered calves during the past 25 years is said to be about 153 registrations each year and during the depression his ranch once carried 642 registered animals.

Retirement will not come easy to Mr. Collicutt but he plans to visit the Toronto Royal with Mrs. Collicutt in November followed by a winter visit to California.

A room will be reserved for his use at the Crossfield ranch when needed.

Casper J. Hendel of Rosalind, Alberta died suddenly on Monday, at about 5:35 p.m. following a heart seizure while a passenger on the north bound C.P.R. train. According to the time schedule at that time the train would be in the vicinity of Crossfield. The body was removed at Olds.

CHURCH SERVICES

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Sunday, September 29th
Baptism service at 3 p.m.
Rev. J. M. Roe, rector

CROSSFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday morning service at 11 a.m.
Bible school at 12:30
Prayer Service and Bible Study on Wednesday at 7:30
Rev. J. W. MacDonald, Minister

UNITED CHURCH
Crossfield Sunday School at 11:00 a.m.
Evening Service at 7:30 p.m.

PICTURE SHOW

THIS WEEK:
"HENRY ALDRICH"

NEXT WEEK
"KING OF THE TURF"

A bang-up horse opera
Added Shorts and News
Reel

U.F.A. HALL
Crossfield 8:30 p.m.
Every Saturday

Crossfield Machine Works

W. A. Hurt — PROP.

Welding — Magnetics — Radiators
John Deere Farm Implements
Elephant Brand Fertilizer
PHONE 22
Crossfield

Worthington & Wills

Painting and Decorating

Spray-Gun Work

Farm Buildings a Specialty

FREE ESTIMATES

224 6th Avenue West Calgary

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council will be held in the

FIRE HALL

on the

First Monday of each

month

commencing at 8:00 p. m.

POWER-FARMER

His fields of grain stretched far and wide.

The finest crop for many falls.

A. W. GORDON INSURANCE

— Agent —

HAIL — Alberta Hail Insurance Board and Leading Companies
FIRE — Alberta Government Insurance and Leading Companies
LIFE — Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Crossfield : Alberta

Attention Farmers

MORE PEOPLE THAN EVER

ARE PUTTING FRESH FRUIT IN THEIR LOCKER.

SAVE ON SUGAR AND TIME

DO IT THE FROZEN FOOD WAY

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF —

FRESH AND CURED MEATS AND FISH

WE ARE BUYERS OF HIDES AND POULTRY

COLD STORAGE

LOCKERS

W. J. Rowatt, Manager

Co-op Patronage

"As required by the Income War Tax Act, this will advise our shareholder-customers, including both members and non-members) as referred to in said Act as amended, that, in accordance with the terms and conditions and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act as amended, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1947 patronage out of the revenues of the 1947 taxation year or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act, and we hereby hold out the prospect of the payment of a patronage dividend to you accordingly."

The Crossfield District Co-Op Association U.F.A. Ltd.

A HINT TO BINDER AND COMBINE USERS —

Check the broken and worn parts that you will need next year and give us the list.

We won't ask you to buy them now — just let us know what they are and we can order them in our spring stock order and you will get them when you want them. Try this once and you will avoid confusion and disappointment for us all.

William Laut

The International Man



BUILDING SUPPLIES

Building materials of all kinds are very scarce—in fact some just don't exist!

HOWEVER—we are in position to supply most items in common grades of Boards, Shiplap and Dimensions for ordinary needs, and WE'LL DO OUR BEST to supply other items as they become available.

Atlas Lumber Co. Ltd.

H. R. Fitzpatrick Crossfield, Alberta

A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY MAY BE OPENED ON CLOSED SHOP POLICY IN BRITAIN

LONDON.—A government inquiry probably soon will be opened into the merits and demerits of a "closed shop" policy in British industry.

Union demands for "closed shop" agreements with employers are a new factor in British industrial relations resulting in a wave of unrest considered more serious than any since V-J day.

Prime Minister Attlee's labor administration, owing much of its political support to organized labor, has been anxious to avoid any suggestion of interference with the labor field. Now its hand is being forced by a series of jurisdictional disputes—actual and threatened—between unions inside and outside the trade union's congress.

A labor department spokesman said recently the ministry now is awaiting application from employer and employee groups for establishment of a court of inquiry into the situation. Such a body would be set up as soon as a request comes in, he said, although he did not know the exact form the inquiry would take.

Presumably the action would be taken immediately for that would answer in advance a Liberal party motion, scheduled to be introduced in the house of commons when parliament reassembles next month, protesting the enforcement of a "closed shop" and calling for a royal commission to study its operation and effect.

Current argument, which has brought publication of scores of statements and letters in the country's press, has been stirred up by a London passenger transport board decision not to continue in its service any employee in grades covered by agreements with the transport and general workers' union who is not a member of that union.

The view has been expressed that its policy is likely to be extended to other publicly-owned industries once the government's nationalization policy is in effect. Already the national union of miners, functioning in coal mines soon to come under state ownership, has demanded introduction of the "closed shop" policy.

Editorially, newspapers—with the notable exception of the Labor Daily Herald—have been critical of the "closed shop" idea, many claiming it involves infringement upon individual rights.

Involved in most recent jurisdictional disputes has been the sprawling transport and general workers

union which Foreign Secretary Bevin did much to create during his days as a union organizer. With a membership of 1,200,000 it embraces one-sixth of the total T.U.C. membership and has a treasure chest of \$24,000,000 (\$96,000,000).

VANCOUVER TRAGEDY

Two Men Plunge To Death From

Roofs Of Buildings — VANCOUVER.—Lyon Lightstone, 45, a manufacturers' agent, fell to his death from the roof of the 12-story Hotel Georgia in downtown Vancouver.

It was the second death plunge from a Georgia street building within a week. Jack Smiley, 35, also plunged from a doctor's office in the nearby Medical Dental building. Lightstone's body was found lying face down in the alleyway between the Georgia and Devonshire hotels. Sole witness to the tragedy was H. E. MacLean, sitting in a doctor's office in the Medical Dental building. Mr. MacLean, a handwriting expert, said that after Lightstone had walked around the roof for a few minutes, he climbed on the balustrade and jumped with his arms extended.

LEFT A MESSAGE

Pilot Forced Down Used Timber To Guide His Rescuer

EDMONTON.—A message laid out on the ground with dead timber told a rescue pilot that James Hawkins, Seattle civilian pilot forced down in the bush country 60 miles north of Edmonton, had struck out on foot through the wilderness for civilization.

Hawkins had been living with a trapper near the spot where he was forced down on a flight from Prince George, British Columbia, to Grande Prairie and it was believed the trapper had gone with him as a guide. Hawkins' message, clearly discernible from the air, simply said "have left for Edson."

HAVE ONE AIM

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—S. L. Lo, for eight years Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's private secretary, told a Labor day conference of the moral re-armament assembly that the Chinese national constitutional convention scheduled for November aims to end the one party rule of China and begin the stage of constitutional democracy.

NEW MEMBERS

Four Additional Countries Have Been Admitted To Food Organization

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Italy, Switzerland, Portugal and Elze were elected to membership in the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, grappling here with the fight against hunger throughout the world. Canada already is a key member of the F.A.O.

Italy and Switzerland joined the 51 original members by unanimous vote. Polish Vice-Premier S. Mikolajczyk objected to Portugal and Elze because they had no diplomatic relations with Warsaw.

The organization heard reports that the diet of many persons would be 1,000 calories daily or lower during the next year, a level which many nutritionists believe inimical to health.

HAS NEW NAME

Acropolis Hill Now Known As

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT PARK — Acropolis Hill, where United States army forces were stationed during the Second Great War, was on Labor Day renamed Franklin D. Roosevelt park in memory of the late president.

The dedication of a cairn at the park was attended by Canadian and United States government officials, and civic and provincial representatives.

General David Hays of San Francisco represented the United States, and in the harbor on a courtesy visit was the American cruiser U.S.S. Tucson.

TORONTO VIOLINIST

VANCOUVER.—Harry Adaskin, Toronto violinist and former member of the Hart House String Quartette, has been appointed to the chair of music at the University of British Columbia. Mr. Adaskin is widely known throughout Canada as a concert violinist, music commentator and teacher.



NEW SOVIET LONDON ENVOY

Agence France-Presse, quoting "peace conference sources," says the Russian government has submitted to Britain the name of Georgy Zorubín, former Russian minister to Canada, as new Soviet ambassador to London. Zorubín would replace Fedor Gusev, who has been named a deputy foreign minister. Zorubín served as ambassador to Canada at the time of the Soviet spy ring disclosures. The commission on espionage found no evidence Zorubín was implicated.

SOURCE OF RUBBER

Plant Discovered In India May Prove To Be Valuable

NEW DELHI.—A plant which might prove of considerable importance as a source of rubber in India was recently discovered by Dr. L. B. Kojale, Professor of Botany in the Meerut College. Preliminary experiments have revealed that the plant, which grows wild as a winter weed in Meerut and other parts of India, might yield as much rubber as any other tropical tree known as a source of rubber.

OLD CHINESE CUSTOM TO BE STUDIED AT FALL SITTINGS OF THE EXCHEQUER COURT

VANCOUVER.—The exchequer court of Canada at its fall sitting will learn something of a Chinese "man of trust" who takes the place of bankers in the esteem of many Orientals.

Involved will be \$47,000 seized by police in a Chinatown raid last June in a campaign against gambling. Police claim the money was the proceeds of gambling. Chinese counsel claim it is the savings of a dozen Orientals in Vancouver's Chinatown.

During a spectacular raid in Market Alley, the police seized the money, along with a quantity of jewelry, including rich jade.

It was in a strong box owned by Gee Kee, known as a "man of trust". Many Chinese entrust their life savings with the "man of trust". It is an unorthodox system, a horror to bank accountants, but one that has worked here for 35 years. Not a

single "man of trust" has ever absconded.

The system has proved virtually theft proof, although large sums of money often lie bundled or loosely tucked in envelopes around Chinatown shops and rooms.

"There are always lots of people around," explains Lee Ketment, spokesman for the Chinese community. He also explained why many Chinese scorn banks. It is the one who cannot write, he fears he might not remember how he first signed his name at the bank and would be denied his deposit. Most, however, use the system because it is handy.

Thomas Dohm, Vancouver lawyer, will explain it all to the exchequer court.

Today, the money is held under a writ of immediate extent, and unless the court rules in favor of Mr. Dohm and his client, Gee Kee, it will go to the income department.

OBJECTIONS PRESENTED BY BRITAIN TO PROPOSALS OF THE WORLD FOOD BOARD

COPENHAGEN.—Britain presented objections to the creation of a world food board and Director-General Sir John Boyd Orr told delegates to the United Nations food and agricultural organization conference that such a

plan would "remove some of the causes of war and lead to world unity." Canada favored the board.

Food Minister John Strachey of Britain said that the food board plan, presented formally to the assembly by Sir John for discussion, would not be freed from "certain risks and dangers." The proposals would be "twisted and perverted" to have an opposite effect, he said, and another danger would be to apply the scheme one-sidedly so that "primary producers even without restricting their output might give themselves an unfair advantage against their industrial comrades."

Canada's chief delegate, Agriculture Minister Gardiner, said Canadians were convinced proposals for the board would work. In a 40-minute speech, he recalled the hardships of the '30's among Canadian farmers and the timely restoration of the prairies in wartime which left Canada with three times as much wheat in store when the war ended than she could normally expect to export in a year.

"All that 600,000,000 bushels now has gone where the world needed it," he said.

Earlier Mr. Gardiner was elected chairman of the conference commission on technical questions. The United States undersecretary of agriculture, Norris E. Dodd, said the United States is "strongly in favor of the objectives laid down" and recommended the establishment of an F.A.O. commission to work out in detail an international program for stabilization of agricultural prices at fair levels.

IN GREAT DEMAND

SYDNEY, Australia.—Motorists stormed shops, stores, garages and even manufacturers for automobile tires after the ending of five years of wartime tire rationing in Australia. One company termed the demand "colossal."

SMALL MARKETINGS OF FARM PRODUCE RESULTS IN LOWER FINANCIAL RETURNS

OTTAWA.—Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of their products during the first six months of this year totalled \$632,860,000 against \$724,600,000 in the corresponding period of 1944, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported.

The decline this year continues the decrease recorded in 1944 from the record year 1944, when the cash income received from January to June was \$765,100,000.

The bureau said the lower cash income was "almost entirely" the result of small marketings, particularly in the prairie provinces, of wheat, oats, barley and hogs.

Reduced marketings of these products caused decreases in income of \$50,000,000 in Saskatchewan, \$35,000,000 in Alberta and \$7,000,000 in Manitoba. A decrease of about \$10,000,000 occurred in Ontario mainly as the result of smaller returns from meat animals.

The bureau added that with more favorable crops in the west this year and a higher initial price for wheat, together with indications for good crops in other provinces, it was probable that income in the last six months of 1946 would be higher than in the same period of 1945 and that the cash income of Canadian farmers consequently would be maintained near the level of 1945.

Estimates of cash income for the half-year by provinces, with figures for the corresponding period of 1945 in brackets, include: Manitoba \$51,000,000 (\$58,457,000); Saskatchewan \$111,708,000 (\$125,191,000); Alberta \$97,509,000 (\$130,954,000).

COAL FOR NORWAY

LONDON.—Spitsbergen coal mines, wrecked by Canadian troops in 1941 to prevent their use by the Germans, are expected to provide Norway with 300,000 tons of coal in 1947, says the Norwegian state information service.

GREAT CHIEF SCOUT

OTTAWA.—Lord Rowallan, chief scout of the British empire, was given a hearty welcome at Lansdowne Park by some 400 Ottawa district scouts.

MEALS FOR WORKMEN

NEW DELHI.—A meal for only one anna, (two cents) consisting of chappatis, (wheat cakes) dal, (pulses) and fed water, will be one of the amenities provided for workmen of the N-W Railway mechanical workshops, Lahore, at cooked food canteens which were opened by the railway administration recently.

PEACE DELEGATES SHAKE HANDS AFTER HEATED ARGUMENT — Russia's Andrei Gromyko shakes hands with Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan before United Nations security council session, in which they tangled with verbal heat over hearing Ukrainian charges against Greece. Council adjourned without decision.

Field Marshal Montgomery's Mother And Farm Home



Lady Montgomery, 84-year-old mother of Field Marshal Montgomery, is seen here driving near her Irish home.



Old home and farm of Monty's mother is New Park, Moville, County Donegal. Lady Montgomery ran the farm with the help of a maid and a hired man. Monty's father was a bishop.

CASE OF JUSTICE CARRIED OUT IN THE FAR NORTH

**Esquimo Woman Underwent Trial
For Carrying Out Age-Old
Custom**

YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.—One year ago, age finally came to the Esquimo, Tanahanguk, on the Arctic's windswept Victoria island. He knew it, and his wife, Anangak, knew it. He could no longer hunt for his family so between them they arranged his death.

The carrying-out of this age-old Esquimo custom became known here with the return of Magistrate F. J. C. Cunningham from Coppermine, 280 miles north of here, where the woman Anangak underwent trial for helping in her husband's suicide and was sentenced to 21 months imprisonment.

Mr. Cunningham said the trial was conducted by A. H. Gibson of Fort Smith, senior magistrate of the Northwest Territories. It was a case of justice going to the frontier and when a jury became necessary, a crew of R.C.A.F. men were sworn in the absence of other possible jurors.

Anangak's story, told simply through an interpreter, was that as the Esquimo nation, her husband's years had become too many for him in a land where a man's family depends on his ability to hunt and fish. He felt in poor health.

So one day he decided to take his own life. He came to Anangak with his gun. She held the rifle and he pulled the trigger, sending a bullet through his head. Then, so Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigators found, the Esquimo woman was trapped in carbon skin and buried.

A second case tried at Coppermine was more complex but it brought acquittal. The Esquimo woman named Maf, charged with murdering her husband, Ayalik, in 1944.

An R.C.M.P. report showed Ayalik's body was found in a shallow grave through the head and strangled with fish cord and after his death Maf married the Esquimo hunter. Maf was also dead, at first report at the hands of a wife named Kopana.

As police proved what appeared to be an Arctic triangle case, they came to the conclusion that Maf had committed suicide so charges were not pressed against Kopana. Maf was acquitted after a lengthy trial.

Story Revealed

**Daring Raid By Commandos Gave
Allies Invaluable Break**

An Australian war-time secret has been revealed with an Army department announcement of awards to four British Commandos for a daring raid on Japanese shipping in Singapore harbor in 1943. The Commandos sank and burned seven ships of tanker class, totaling 37,000 tons. The sudden destruction of the ships alarmed the Japanese who thought Malay saboteurs were to blame, and that a general uprising in Malaya might follow.

Because of this fear, the Japanese maintained large numbers of troops and troop transports in Malaya at a time when the Japanese high command badly needed them for the defence of Manila. This gave the Allies an invaluable "break" which, says Army Minister Francis Forde, the effect of shortening the Pacific war.

The Commandos made the 2,000-mile journey from north Australia to Singapore in a former Japanese fishing boat and returned by the same means.

The boat, the Krait, destroyed in later operations, was 70 feet long with an 11 foot beam and 6½ knots and a range of 8,000 miles.

The Commando crew on both trips posed as natives with their skins stained brown and wearing cheap cotton sarongs, relying on this to escape detection because they had no naval crest on either trip.

The party reached Singapore after some narrow escapes in which their disguise was nearly discovered, and made their headquarters on a sparsely inhabited island near the harbor. They spent several days in reconnaissance until finally deciding to make the raid September 22, when the night was particularly dark, and there was a good concentration of Japanese shipping in the harbor.

They slipped out silently from the island in rubber canoes which they brought from Australia and attached limpet mines in the hulls of several ships.

Then, retiring to the island, they watched the explosions of the mines, and the disorganization and confusion among the Japanese who doubled their guards around the harbor, and started an intensive hunt for the saboteurs.

After lying low on the island until the hue and cry had died down, the Commandos returned to Australia without loss or mishap after 40 days in enemy waters. Six of the 14 men were killed in later operations.

YOUNG COMPOSER

She's only nine years of age and she wears her hair in pigtails, but little Patsy Farr of Toronto is a pianist and composer of growing fame. Her "March for the Braves" was played by the Governor-General's Horse Guards band at Ottawa for Lady Baden-Powell recently.

Montrealers Throng To See H.M.C.S. Warrior, Canada's Biggest Warship



Canada's first aircraft carrier and largest warship, H.M.C.S. Warrior, at Montreal on an official visit. This is her flight deck, seen from the bridge when the ship docked earlier at Halifax. Ten thousand persons crowded Laurier pier at Montreal to see the Warrior and thousands ten aboard during the three-hour inspection period. It took four tugs to ease her into the dock.

Nursing A Delusion

**Built Up A Myth To Justify Her
Actions**

It is not so difficult as it used to be to realize how a lack of human understanding may wreck a great cause, just as such a lack made a straight and almost inescapable path from World I to World War II. In the days after the first Great War, young Scott Fitzgerald, reaching for a smart phrase, found wisdom instead. He said: "The victor belongs to the spoils." We can see it clearly, now that, for a second time, the spoils have ceased to be our property and threaten to be our master. We failed in handling these issues a generation ago because popular clamor and unenlightened statesmanship clouded our good intentions and created in the minds of a defeated people a gigantic figure of vengeance. It had no basis in fact and yet was made tragically real through ignorance of the real circumstances and the distortions of expert propaganda. So, a Germany that might have been repentant and co-operative built a falsehood into a myth that justified her acts—the myth of a Germany encircled by implacable foes.

Nursing this delusion, there was little opportunity and even less desire to understand the realities. So how was she to know that what she took for implacable enmity was merely a puny and uncertainly as vast as her own?

On one side of the victor there was the knowledge that the sternness of Versailles had been qualified by the more generous attitudes of Locarno; that her own slow revival was being financed by her one-time enemies. All this the Allies knew, and their hearts hardened a little against a people who could not accept generous gestures generously. But what they didn't realize was that these things had been hidden from the German people. Encouraged by a thousand straining voices urging an embattled nationhood, the myth of an encircled Germany had an overwhelming validity. So they were conditioned for.

They think today that there is a world-wide desire for friendship with Russia. It is not because, as an enemy, she might be a dire threat. It is because with her friendship there is a real assurance of a peaceful world. We do not believe that as her own in the world, she is sufficiently intense to offset a mutual attitude of good will, and we are somewhat shocked that there is no answering gesture of friendship from the people of Russia.

But here we are faced with the same fact that faced us a generation ago in the case of Germany. There is no way in which we can reach across the barriers of distance and silence and censorship. We can know about Russia, and perhaps we know too much and talk too much about what we know. But Russia knows little of us and of our active friendliness. She knows only what her few leaders, heading a vast organization and possessed by the spoils that they have won, permit the people to know. They know that there is conflict between the Kremlin and ourselves, but they do not know the issues involved or how readily they could be settled by mutual agreement. We cannot reach through to the people whose minds might be changed by the evidence of friendship. The rulers of their destiny will not permit it. They rule by reason of their apparent success in playing for great stakes.

Perhaps these Canadians and Americans and Britons who are so ardently Russian in their sympathies might tell us how we can reach the heart of Russia and let it sense our good will, and let it understand how little we really care about the spoils. —From Liberty Magazine.

The average human eyeball is one inch in diameter, and about three inches in circumference.

Have Peacetime Role

**Hundreds Of Britain's Little Ships
Being Converted Into Houseboats**

Once again Britain's "little ships" in thousands are playing a rescue role, in peacetime by helping to solve the housing problems for homeless ex-servicemen and their families in the United Kingdom this Summer. More than 7,000 people, a trade paper, Standard-Dominion News, reports, have asked the Admiralty's director of small craft disposal at Cobham, Surrey, to sell them motor torpedo boats, cabin cruisers and assault landing craft now released from wartime service.

Inquiries are flooding in, and before the end of the year 20,000 families may be living in a strange assortment of naval craft converted into houseboats. Hundreds of the little ships, from 70 to 100 feet long have already been sold. Demobilized sailors and soldiers are the strongest bidders, but they have been warned that conversion and furnishing costs are high.

Nevertheless, one firm has bought 80 landing craft to sell them as complete homes. Other people have asked to buy engine ships so they can have mobile homes, and an engineering contractor has bought a motor torpedo boat to house his workmen on travelling building work.

So great is the demand for floating homes that the Admiralty fitted out to show the public what can be done.

Three thousand small craft are dotted around the British coast awaiting towage to their new places. Some are in out-of-the-way places, hence such towage is essential as one which said: "There is a torpedo boat at the bottom of my garden. Can I have it?"—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Jap Black Market

**Now Less Active Than Some
Months Ago**

TOKYO.—Reporting a "downward" trend in the Japanese black market, Supreme Headquarters' price control and ration division said that almost 58,000 persons involved in black market transactions were arrested in the five months ending June 30. More than 777,000 yen (\$1,500,000) in food and other goods were confiscated and diverted into legitimate trade channels, the report said.

Hundred Years Ago

**Discovery Of Nitro-Glycerine Started
Age Of High Explosives**

This fall is 100th anniversary of the age of high explosives. The century whose culmination came with the atomic bomb started in the autumn of 1846 with the discovery of nitro-glycerine by Ascano Solviero, professor of chemistry at the University of Turin.

Solviero had made extensive studies of the properties of this new substance but apparently these made no impression on the world until almost 15 years later, when Alfred Nobel started experiments in a factory near Stockholm. When this blew up, killing several workers including Nobel's brother, the Swedish Government forbade him to conduct any further work near the city. He then set up a laboratory on a barge and continued with his experiments in the middle of a lake.

Curiously enough, almost at the same time, gunpowder was discovered by the German chemist, Christian F. Schoenbein. For several years the two discoveries had almost the same fate. Schoenbein brought his gunpowder to England and secured British patents, but a series of explosions caused his work to be banned in both the United Kingdom and France.

Experiments were continued in Austria until all work was ordered stopped due to a series of explosions. The new propellant was frowned upon by the military all over Europe because of the tendency of poorly constructed gun barrels to burst under its explosive pressure. It was not until about two decades later that either nitroglycerine or gunpowder came into general use.—North American Newspaper Alliance.

ACCURACY ASSURED

The Empire Digest says: Radar aids used on airborne operations have helped the R.A.F. deliver twenty-one million newspapers and nearly fifteen hundred tons of mail and other freight to British forces in Europe in the last six months. In fog or rain, bundles of newspapers or mail have been dropped "blind" with perfect accuracy by radar apparatus.

Engineers recently proved scientifically that glass is some 300 times smoother than satin, and about 475 times smoother than silk.

To Feel Right — Eat Right!

NEEDED—ANOTHER MOSES



Town Planning

**Britain To Build Up New Modern
Residential Areas**

LONDON.—The new towns planned by Clement Attlee's Labor Government to take the overflow of population from big cities will cost between £27,000,000 (\$108,000,000) and £36,000,000 each.

That is the estimate of Lord Reith's new towns committee in its third and final report. Its recommendation is that built-to-order communities should house from 30,000 to 50,000 persons.

For London alone, on that basis, the construction bill may total £250,000 (\$1,000,000,000), spread over 15 or 20 years. It has been estimated 400,000 Londoners will be moved to new "satellite" towns outside the city limits—places like Stevenage, Hertfordshire, which has been chosen for 10-fold expansion.

In previous reports the committee recommended there be no private ownership of land in any of the new towns and that the construction program be directed by government-sponsored public corporations, financed by the exchequer.

The final report emphasizes the need to plan from the start for "truly balanced" communities, although "there are some who would have us ignore" the existence of class distinctions.

"If all the dwellings built in the first years are of the minimum standard, however good that may be, the town will be stamped as a 'one-class town' and it will be difficult to redress the balance later," it says. "We believe this issue is vital to the success of these new communities."

The committee recommends that new towns should have only 12 persons an acre, with built-up area of 4,200 acres and total area of almost 10,000 acres—16 square miles—for a town of 60,000.

These are among its many suggestions for building an ideal town: Heating—District heating should be tried, for business and residential area, in one of the first new towns.

Roads—A central "ring" road should be built around the centre of the town, into which all radial roads would run, to keep all through traffic out of the business area.

Aviation—Every new town should have facilities for private and club flying, gliding and an air-taxi service.

Shopping district—"We have no hesitation in recommending that the central agency should build all stores in the town, leasing them to traders at competitive rates."

Newspaper—"It is a weekly newspaper—existing or new. If capital were a difficulty . . . the agency might itself provide some of it, but not so much as would enable it to exercise control."

Bacteriological Warfare Opposed

**Claim German High Command Would
Not Enter Into Such Measures**

NIJBERG.—Evidence that Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, in his capacity as chief of the German high command, has opposed all measures for bacteriological warfare, was admitted into the record of the international military tribunal. A letter from a Col. Bueker to Dr. Hans Laternser, defence counsel for the general staff and high command, said that Bueker had conferred with Keitel in September, 1943, on plans for bacteriological warfare and that the latter was "extremely upset and angry."

His order was in unusually sharp terms in more or less words: "That has long ago been prohibited and there can be no question of such things," the letter concluded.

The Chinese were using coal and gas for heating purposes in the sixteenth century. 2699

TOURIST FINDS THAT GONDOLA BUSINESS IS DECLINING IN VENICE

**War Is The Main Reason Given
For The Drop In Licensed
Gondoliers**

VENICE.—It is a sad thing to have to relate, but this tourist rode the waters of Venice in a gondola for a solid hour—under a full moon, too—and heard not a single snatch of "O Sole Mio."

Over the active surface of the Canale Della Grazia and the Canale Orfanello, there floated in the hushed hour only the whistled strains of "One O'Clock Jump," and a sandpaper-textured voice singing Hoagy Carmichael's "Stardust" in heavily-accented English to a two-cord guitar accompaniment.

When the gondolier, one Virgilio Scarpa, was asked the reasons for his break with hoary tradition, he contrived to create the illusion of spreading his hands and shrugging his shoulders while he continued to heave at his paddle and replied laconically:

"La guerra, signore." Take it from Virgilio, the gondola business, which has been his for the 21 years since he was 15, is [at all] to pieces.

"There used to be 600 of us licensed gondoliers," he said sadly. "Now there are only 460. The old men have been pensioned off. The young men went off to the wars and some have not come back. And there are many who see no future in it and have found other work to do."

It is the war, Virgilio repeated in his soft Venetian dialect.

"No more do the tourists come as they used to do. The allied soldiers? They spent much at first, especially the English, but not so much now. However—"

His face brightened visibly in the moonlight.

"However, the Americans have come, the wives and children of many of the American officers and men in allied-occupied Venezia Giulia are quartered in requisitioned hotels in Venice, and the Americans always spend."

Next year? Virgilio shrugged again, philosophically.

"The prospect of obtaining a fee many times what a Venetian would pay for the use of his boat brought from Virgilio these additional oddments of information:

"It is pronounced gon-dola, with the accent on the first syllable, and not gon-dola, as in the lately popular tin pan alley tune. The business is handed down from father to son. Virgilio being the third generation in a gondolier family."

Gondolas, most of which are made by one Venetian firm, are four feet wide and 36 feet long.

They weigh about 1,250 pounds, seat two persons in plushy intimacy and two others in jump-seat discomfort, and if given reasonable care last up to 25 years.

Gondolas are uniform in size, shape and color, which is black and in their trappings, including the distinctive iron prow which is shaped like a halberd. This is because the Venetians, as a people, seem to waste much money wasted on fancying up the craft, ordered it so centuries ago.

COOLING THOUGHT

Maybe it was just a psychological counter-attack on the heat. A Nacogdoches merchant in the midst of the worst Texas heat waves in history advertised children's snow suits for sale.

WAS WELL NAMED
Villa Ruiva, just outside Lisbon, Portugal, was given the title of "the village of long life," when it saw only three deaths in a recent year. The dead were cancerous, their ages being 101, 104, and 115 years.

Britain's National Trust Jubilee Celebrations Dealt With Many Historic Places Of Great Interest

MANY overseas visitors, who were in Britain for the Newton tercentenary celebrations, doubtless made a pilgrimage to the small Lincolnshire manor house, Woolthorpe Manor, where Britain's great scientist was born and formulated at least three of his great discoveries and where the orchard still contains a direct descendant of the famous tree from which he saw the apple fall. Like many other of England's historic buildings, Woolthorpe is the property of the National Trust, to whom it was presented by the Royal Society and the Pilgrim Trust.

It so happens that while scientists celebrate the Newton tercentenary, the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, to give it its full title, celebrates its own Jubilee, having been founded just over fifty years ago by three public spirited citizens, Miss Octavia Hill, the well-known housing reform pioneer, Sir Robert Hunter, solicitor to the Post Office and a zealous champion of access to open spaces, and Canon Rawnsley, vicar of the parish in the Lake District, Britain's great playground, much of which Trust has succeeded in preserving for all time.

At first a private company, the Trust was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1907, which empowered it to hold land and buildings for the benefit of the nation. Although the Trust enjoys certain exemptions from tax, it has never received direct financial aid from the state and depends for current resources on members' subscriptions and individual benefactions.

Present is only some eight thousand, and the minimum subscription as low as ten shillings, the Trust's current resources are strictly limited and it can only accept on behalf of the Nation, property unlikely to be a financial burden or for which an adequate endowment is available. Many special appeals in the past have served to preserve properties ranging from Lakeland fells to complete villages. In many cases arrangements are made for owners of large country houses who can no longer afford their upkeep in modern conditions to sell them over to the Trust while continuing in residence.

Despite difficulties, the Trust had before the recent war acquired nearly fifty thousand acres all over England, Wales and Northern Ireland (a similar but separate Trust operates in Scotland). This figure has been more than doubled in the past seven years, and now stands at a hundred and fifteen thousand acres while another thousand acres more are preserved from industrial or housing "development" by restrictive covenants with the owners. The management of these properties costs money. Agriculture must be maintained and old buildings adapted to modern conditions. Woodlands, heath and fell cannot be expected to be self-supporting. Hence the National Trust has issued an appeal to all at home and abroad, was interested in preserving England's heritage, for new members and donations. In a few weeks donations have amounted to forty-one thousand pounds and there is an impressive list of new applications for membership. In recognition of the Trust's work for the nation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to recommend to Parliament the making of a pound-for-pound grant in connection with the appeal, to double its proceeds.

A survey of the Trust properties touches on all periods of England's historical and literary development, with numerous links with overseas. At Avebury, Wiltshire, it preserves one of the most important Stone Age sites in Europe. It owns considerable stretches of the famous Roman Wall across Northern England. At Bosham, Sussex, it owns the site from which, as the Bayeux Tapestry shows, King Harold set sail for Normandy. The Trust owns almost the whole of the historic meadows at Runnymede, where King John signed the Magna Carta. The Trust's medieval treasures include the George Inn at Southwark, the only surviving galleried inn in Central London, and a house in Kent, known as St. John's Jerusalem, once belonging to the Knights Hospitallars. At Swanton Morley, Norfolk, the Trust has land once belonging to an ancestor of Abraham Lincoln. The property was handed over two years ago in the presence of John Winant, the U.S. Ambassador.

Quebec House, Westerham, enhances memories of General Wolfe's early years. Last year the Trust acquired Juniper Hall, Box Hill, which has associations with Madame d'Arbigny and distinguished French emigres from the revolution period. Four years ago, Lord Astor gave his famous house at Clivedon on the "middle Thames" to be applied to promoting fellowship and goodwill among the English speaking nations. The House has many U.S.A. associations and the Canadian military hospital in the grounds has been presented to the Government as a memorial to the Canadians who fought in the war.

One of the most widely visited houses belonging to the National Trust is Cloude Hill, the Dorset cottage where Laurence of Arabia lived after leaving the R.A.F. and which is kept exactly as during his lifetime. At Burwash, Sussex, the Trust owns three hundred acres including "Pierismania" home of Rudyard Kipling, who so graphically described its "discovery". The House was left to the Trust in 1940 by Mrs. Kipling. In the Lake District, nearly four thousand acres enshrine the memory of Beatrix Potter, "creator" of "Peter Rabbit", who became one of the district's leading sheep breeders. The above are only a few examples from a list which includes nine hundred properties, great and small.

Besides properties with definite historic or literary associations, the Trust owns considerable areas of the most beautiful of the English landscape, whose variety is world-renowned. These range from the highest mountain peak in England, Scafell Pike in the Lake District, to the only remaining stretch of original forest in East Angles, and from bird sanctuaries among the sand dunes of the Norfolk Coast to the rugged grandeur of the Devon and Cornwall coasts. It is to ensure the preservation of as much as possible of England's rich historical heritage and varied natural scenery that the Trust issues its Jubilee appeal. While members enjoy many privileges, including access without charge to all Trust properties, their greatest privilege is the knowledge that they are sharing in the work of preserving many of the features that make Britain unique among the countries of the world.

Radar is being used to chart the courses of hurricanes and storms, providing time to warn large areas and save lives.

"OPEN SEASON FOR AMERICAN EAGLES"



—Hangerford in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Spy Ring

Subversive Movement Against The United States Army
STUTTGART, Germany.—United States intelligence authorities said that they had broken up a ring of German spies suspected of operating in the American occupation zone as undercover agents for Soviet Russia. There were hints of a possible large-scale German subversive movement against the United States army.

Counter-intelligence corps officers at Stuttgart and at American Army headquarters in Frankfurt revealed that the suspected spy ring was exposed after it had engaged in undercover activities for several months. Fifteen Germans were arrested. Members of the ring were said to belong to a secret German organization known as "Free Germany". This was the first time the existence of such an organization had been revealed.

Agents refused to discuss the nature or activities of the "Free Germany" group and whether it was large or small. They gave indications, however, that the arrested Germans were only members of a large organization.

The ring leader was said to be a man named Walter Karmark. A high intelligence officer at United States headquarters said: "The leader was believed to be connected with Russian agents in the zone. He declared in a statement that he had received some money some time ago."

The ring of Germans was broken up two or three months ago. It was revealed by agents at Stuttgart.

The Hawaiian language alphabet consists of only 12 letters—fewer than any other language.

The Small Farm

Plenty Of Opportunities For Them To Be Developed
The family farm is more than merely a place to make money. It's a home. And it's surrounded with a lot of the requirements for making a living. Food, clothing and shelter are still the most important requisites of living, and the man and his family on a small farm can, if they will, fare very favorably compared to the average worker for a daily wage in town or city.

One of these days someone is going to develop an adaptation of the wartime "jeep" which will furnish power for the small jobs on the family farm and, at the same time, provide transportation for the family when it would go travelling.

The independence of the small farmer is more secure today than ever it was. We predict that thousands of small farms, of five to 40 acres, will be developed around Canadian cities in the next couple of decades. Just see what is happening in the irrigated blocks around Lethbridge.—Lethbridge Herald.

WHERE THINGS NEEDED

The Ottawa Journal says: A jet plane flew from New York to Boston, about 200 miles, in 21 minutes and 51 seconds. Who is in a such hurry that he wants to fly 200 miles in 21 minutes? Sometimes we wonder whether the ingenuity and energy of modern man isn't too much concerned with speed, too little concerned with needs that are a thousand times more pressing—and more tragic.

The term "fifth column" was first used by Spanish General Mola during the Spanish Civil War.

The French Empire Now Appears To Be In A Process Of A Revolutionary Change

(By George Blooms, New York Herald Tribune)

LESS dramatically, but none the less surely, the French empire, like the Dutch and the British, is in process of revolutionary change. The ferment of nationalism is contagious. The tides of Arab nationalism in the Middle East and of Chinese nationalism in the Far East, commingling with the changing currents of native Communism, German and Japanese intrigue, economic disabilities and individual ambition have swept through the French colonial possessions and protectorates sometimes destructively and violently, sometimes with an even more impressive regard for peace and order, but always inexorably.

The statement of the New France cannot escape the problem even if they would. The march of human thought and human passions is too irresistible to be denied. After the two other great and pressing problems of European peace and France's economic destiny comes the equally pressing problem of her imperial policy.

If France is to retain her empire as she has won it, she must speedily, wisely and generously adjust her relationship with the six millions of black, brown and yellow-skinned people in various degrees of political, cultural and social advancement who compose what is now to be known as the French Union.

Two significant facts invite attention in any study of the French colonial problem. One is that the peoples of autonomy or independence are strongest in those parts of the French Empire, notably Indo-China and North Africa, which were immediately under enemy occupation during the war or were subjected for a part of it to the influence and the mentality of Vichy. Whereas the rest of the empire, which rallied spontaneously or after little delay to Gen. de Gaulle, has remained either passive or unaffected by the current movements of nationalism and separatism.

The second fact to be considered is that the territories most exposed to German and Japanese intrigue and now most engulfed under the tides of native nationalism are those most developed politically and economically. Example and emulation also play their part in fostering nationalist ambitions.

The nationalists of Indo-China take heart and energy from the success of the nationalists of India and China, Dutch Indonesia and Siam. The Arabs of North Africa look to the Arab states of the Middle East and Egypt. If there existed a powerful and independent Negro state in Central Africa the now apparently quiescent natives of French Equatorial Africa might nurse ambitions parallel to those of the other citizens of the French empire.

The very character of French civilization and of the French social attitude toward other races tends to encourage far-reaching political ambitions and administrative independence. There is little or no race prejudice in France. Long before there was a colonial problem, Negro Deputies from Martinique and Senegal sat in the French Parliament, took part in the secret discussions of the Parliamentary committees on military and foreign affairs, and even on occasions occupied the vice-presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

One of the weaknesses of the French position in Indo-China is that similar rights were not accorded to the Indo-Chinese because in theory France exercised only a protectorate over Indo-China as over Tunisia. Yet neither the French policy of paternalism as practiced in Negro Africa nor that of absorption as practiced for nearly a century in Algeria, whose three departments are constitutionally assimilated by those of the French mainland in Europe, has been proved adequate to meet all situations in these rapidly changing times.

A patriarchy depends for its success in the ultimate resort on the wisdom and enlightened character of the administrator as well as upon the docility and discipline of the administered. And where is France to find a high-principled and educated administrative corps in an age when the teaching profession, the magistracy, and the higher civil service are steadily abandoned by the most brilliant of the younger generation because the rewards they offer are so pitifully insufficient?

Similarly the assimilative process so long practiced with apparently good results in Algeria is now rejected by a large and active minority of Algerian Arabs who are now pressing demands for autonomy if not for complete separation upon a constituent assembly struggling with the attempt to rewrite the French constitution in at least as generous terms as those of 1793.

The sad reality is that French civilization which at its best is possibly the highest and the most comprehensive system of thought and action offered to man since the Republic of Plato, is not acceptable any longer to many who have benefited by it in the past except upon their own terms.

To Frenchmen who regard with pride the achievements of their predecessors in Africa and Asia, and who offer political and social equality on their own soil to all the various citizens of their empire, it is difficult and painful to comprehend that Annamites and Algerians today and Senegalese tomorrow may object to association in so ancient and proud an enterprise as the French Republic.

Even the most radical and enlightened of French colonialists and among these this writer counts the Socialist Marius Moutet who is now Minister for the Colonies or in the more subtle phraseology of the Fourth Republic "for France overseas" have not yet reconciled themselves to a step as radical as that of the British in India or even that now being contemplated by the Dutch in Indonesia.

Hence the best efforts of the Provisional Government of Georges Bidault to create a French Union which is a free association of the more advanced colonial territories and an arbitrary protectorate over the less advanced are now meeting with suspicion and ill-will among the natives. It will among the colonialists.

Thus the French empire which so lately emerged from the divisions and controversies of the war, faces other dangerous crises in the near future and he needs be bold and speculative who would predict in what form and at what time the French Union will determine its final destiny in the world.

Items Of Interest

The United States government has announced the lifting of the wartime ban against the use of natural rubber in the manufacture of baseball, golf, tennis and squash balls and other equipment.

YORK, Eng.—Documents, registers of ecclesiastical courts and letters dating back 700 years have been discovered in archives of the York Diocesan Registry.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Twelve merchant ships, with aggregate gross tonnage of 58,682, were launched from Clyde ships during June.

LONDON.—Crops worth £200,000 (£800,000) will be gathered from garden plots along the embankments of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

HERFORD, Germany.—School children in Britain whose mothers and fathers are living in Germany will be allowed to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents, it was announced.

Lacy Flet Crochet



This hostess apron gives a more lacy effect than usual because the background is worked in trebles. Easy crochet; so flattering, too.

Pattern on an open mesh background make fascinating flet crochet, easy to do. Pattern 7489 has directions; chart.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Housewives' Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

A game similar to checkers was played by the Egyptians as early as 1600 B.C.

TO ATTEMPT 10,000-MILE NON-STOP FLIGHT—Nine crew members of Col. C. S. Irvine's B-29 "Faconan", which plans non-stop 10,000-mile flight from Hawaii to Cairo via the North Pole, examine Arctic-type flying clothes and equipment at Seattle, Wash. The plane has been nicknamed "Dreamboat".



The Pacman is flying from Fairchild, Calif., to Hawaii, where it will attempt the flight to Egypt. Its pilot, Col. Irvine, also will be trying to break his own long-distance record of 8,198 miles. The map shows proposed and alternative routes.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

About 3,500 German prisoners are working on farms in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, slightly more than last year.

A London Daily Graphic columnist said that of the 6,000 Canadian servicemen left in Britain some will be there for five or more years.

Canadian fluid milk sales in 1945 reached an all-time high of over four billion pounds, and are expected to increase another 5 to 10 per cent.

The Government of South Africa have appointed a director of food supplies and distribution to organize a general ration scheme in urban areas.

The land doesn't seem to have lost its appeal for girls. In the first week of its new recruiting campaign the British Women's Land Army received over 1,400 inquiries.

During the first week of demobilization 3,150,000 demobilization outfits, or 31,500,000 separate items of clothing were issued to men and women leaving the services.

Reconstruction Minister Howe told the commonsense it "is true that the cost of operating aviation facilities in Canada are greatly in excess of the revenue derived therefrom."

Elre is preparing to compete with all comers for the British bacon market. The government has decided to tighten control of the hog industry, supplied by 300,000 farmers.

A new granary costing \$4,500,000, the biggest milling project of its kind in Scotland, is to be built in Renfrew, by a Clyde-side company. It is intended mainly to handle grain from Canada.

A special laboratory is being erected at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where diseases carried by insects are developed to control such forest insects as spruce budworm and hemlock looper.

Cheap Labor

Surplus Population of Italy Is Planning To Emigrate

ROME—Large numbers of Italy's surplus population of 15,000,000 are storming the consulates of the United States, South America and France—hoping to start new lives in more agreeable surroundings.

Their first choice is the United States; second, Argentina or Brazil, and third, France, Belgium or Switzerland. The U.S. quota allows for 5,800 immigrants a year, but there are already 300,000 applications on file with the Italian foreign office.

Of the 750,000 Italians who will emigrate during the next three years, however, only about 400,000 are expected to remain abroad permanently. The remainder—especially those who go to France and Switzerland—probably will stay a few years and come back home.

Approximately 30,000 Italians are expected to emigrate to Brazil. No more than 25,000 will go to Argentina. A shortage of transport will limit all emigration to South America. Count Seco-Suardo, general director of Italian immigration, has said that emigration is the answer to the current escapist attitude among Italians.

"The best solution for the over-population and unemployment problems in the immediate future," he said, "is the investment of United States capital in the Italian basic industries. This would be especially profitable in southern Italy where labor is cheap."

Seco-Suardo reasons that it is better for one man to get a job in Italy than for five Italians to leave the country. Those who remain probably will support a family of four or five, he said, but those who emigrate often are not able to send money back to their families.

"This problem is not specifically Italian," Seco-Suardo said. "Because the other 45,000,000 Italians are not going to lie down and die. And the manner in which the Paris peace conference solves this problem will determine to a large extent—the future peace of the world."

Seco-Suardo said he believed that treatment of Italian immigrants in other countries would indicate "either good will, indifference or hatred toward the Italian people" as a whole. Emigration, he said, "is a matter of mutual trust."

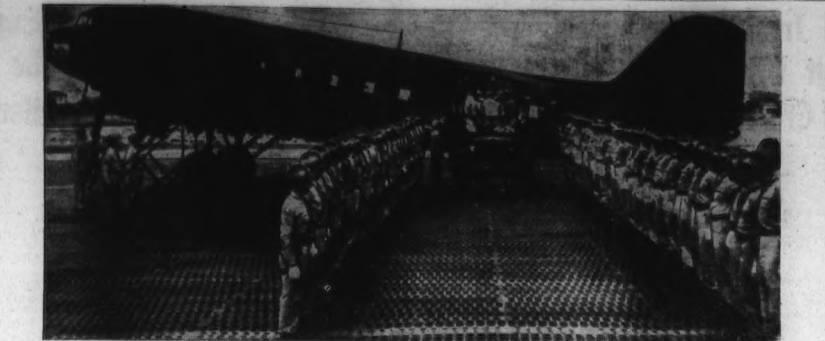
LATEST DEVELOPMENT

Sending color pictures thousands of miles by radio is the latest development of the wonder of wireless waves. Two four-color pictures have already been transmitted from England to Australia. Soon, no doubt, color photographs of, say, a London procession will be appearing in Australia the following day.

BEFORE DISCOVERY

The Schwarzsman-Watkinson comet was photographed 25 years before it was discovered. The comet was discovered in 1927, but a photographic plate made in 1902 was found to show the comet.

If it were not for artificial light our nights would be devoid of color, relieved only by a contrast of moonlight and shadows.



BODIES OF AIRMEN DOWNED OVER YUGOSLAVIA FLOWN TO U.S.—Military guard stands at attention on either side of transport plane's door as caskets of five airmen are placed on vehicle at Rome before being flown to U.S. Dean Acheson, undersecretary of state, announces U.S. will demand some satisfaction from Yugoslavia for their deaths. Marshal Tito and chiefs of his army have expressed apologies.

Friendly Gesture

Many English School Children Corresponding With French Children

A scheme to link English schools with schools in Belgium and to put individual children in the two countries in touch with one another is announced by Britain's Ministry of Education. Its purpose is to improve Anglo-Belgian relations by the exchange of correspondence and by pairing schools of similar interests and background with a view to the interchange of pupils and holiday visits. A similar scheme between France and Britain was started in November last and has created wide interest. Fifteen thousand children in English schools are now corresponding with a similar number of French children and 250 schools in Britain have been directly linked with schools in France.

Limpet Mine

Was Used To Sabotage A British Ship In Palestine Area

JERUSALEM.—The British army announced, after a two-day search of the Sedat Yam area, that it had found a limpet mine such as was used to sabotage the refugee ship Empire Rival.

Specialized trained dogs found the mine, similar to one attached to the hull of the Empire Rival, as she was about to pull out for Cyprus with a group of Jewish refugees.

Four thousand troops carried out an intense search of the coastal area around Sedat Yam below Haifa. Their trained dogs found a mine without explosive, together with equipment like that worn by the "frogmen" who attached the mine to the ship.

LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE

HARRISON, Me.—Melvin Jordan is minus his second barn, because lightning struck twice in the same place. Johnson completed a new barn after wartime priorities had delayed his replacing one destroyed by lightning several years ago. Then the new barn was destroyed.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"You're gonna have to do something about this bottleneck."

REG'LAR FELLERS—A Point In The Law



Undergo Tests

Plan Is Started For Training Diplomats In England

A new system of training diplomats has been started at the government training centre at Cobham, Surrey. Under it, future ambassadors will be trained in a more practical manner than the traditional methods of the Foreign Office. Candidates for key jobs in the foreign and domestic service must undergo the three-day test at Sokesd Aberron Manor, which was used during the war by the army for similar purposes. Only a few are passed.

The candidates come as "guests," being greeted by a pleasant hostess who pins on each a number by which he is known during his stay. The staff live in the main house while the visitors are put up in comfortable army huts nearby.

Special observers are in each group, watching the candidates as they undergo tests at their meals or relax in a well-supplied bar. Quizzes are conducted, and all sorts of annoying, petty tasks—including the dismantling and reassembling of a water tank—are imposed.

Patience and tact are two prime factors sought. Of 700 foreign candidates tested last summer, 15 were passed and 670 rejected. The other 15 were placed on the reserve and may still be called.

VALUABLE CARGO

The British South American Airways Corporation has found it necessary to install sails in its planes. In recent weeks diamonds, emeralds, money and even snakes have been transported along the air lines. So much valuable freight was being carried that specially-designed strongboxes were made standard equipment on the London-South America run.

CITIZENSHIP LAW

Changes Have Been Made In Britain To Help Many Who Were Married During Wartime

The forthcoming changes in the British citizenship law announced by Mr. Chuter Ede, Home Secretary, on August 1st have special importance at the present time because of the large number of British women who married servicemen from other countries.

Under the existing law, a British woman who marries an alien loses her British citizenship if, by the law of her husband's country, she acquires his citizenship. This rule does not affect those British women who married American servicemen; they retain British citizenship since they did not become American citizens by marriage. But those who married servicemen of certain other countries acquired their husband's citizenship on marriage, and therefore automatically lost their British citizenship. The law will now be changed so that a British woman will never lose her citizenship by marriage.

Another aspect of the existing law is that a non-British woman who marries a British man automatically acquires British citizenship. This, too, will be changed under the new legislation. In future the alien wife of a Briton will have to apply for naturalization in order to become a British citizen herself.

These forthcoming changes have long been urged by women's organizations. The rule that a British woman loses citizenship by marriage to an alien dates from 1878, and until 1938 she lost her own citizenship whether or not she acquired her husband's. She might, therefore, become stateless, e.g. by marriage to an American. In 1938 the law was changed to eliminate this possibility; from then until the present time, a British woman would lose her citizenship only if she acquired her husband's citizenship. The 1933 Act was regarded by women's organizations as entirely inadequate. But the difficulty was that, by a long-standing convention, the law governing British citizenship can only be changed by agreement with the Dominions, and these nations could not agree to a woman's citizenship entirely independent of that of her husband. Agreement on this principle was, however, reached in conferences of experts from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom during the last few months, and later this year another conference of experts will work out the details.

When passed, the new citizenship Act will take its place in the long list of measures which have equalized the rights of British women with those of men.

CHAIN STORE INCIDENT

BROCKVILLE.—In Brockville a queue really means a lineup. A local woman, standing in line in a chain store recently, fainting but couldn't fall to the floor because she was packed in by customers fighting to get soap. She was eventually carried to the street where she lived.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



BY GENE BYRNES



YOU'RE A WHIZZ OF A COOK

ROYAL'S A WHIZZ OF A YEAST!

MAKES GORGEOUS TASTY BREAD—NO COARSE HOLES, NO DOUGHY LUMPS



Airtight wrapper protects strength and purity ALWAYS DEPENDABLE!

Fashions



4631
SIZES
22-32

Sew It Slim 'n' Easy

Yes, it's pretty... it's slimming... and it's easy. That's Pattern 4631 with just four main pattern pieces, straight seams, no sleeves to set and no waist seams to sew. Pattern 4631 comes in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52. Size 36, 3 1/4 yards 35-inch.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin (stamp cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

FARM TRAGEDY

WINNIPEG—Irving Derksen, 10, died in hospital from injuries suffered a short time earlier when a cow dragged him about 250 yards along a suburban road. An eight-year-old brother told police that Irving, who was taking the cow to pasture, had tied one end of a rope to his own wrist and the other to the cow's horns.

MODELS!!

This fine medicine is very effective to relieve pain, nervous distress and was, tired feelings, of "certain days"—when due to female functional monthly disturbance. It is something worth trying.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LEARN HAIRDRESSING

Clean, steady, interesting, refined, good paying profession. Hundreds of positions now open. Many start own shop. Train under direct supervision of outstanding beauty culture experts. Complete thorough superior training. The New Fashion method assures success. Write or call—

N-FASHION BEAUTY SCHOOL,
207 Port Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

ASK AND THOU SHALT RECEIVE

By WILLIAM EDWARDS

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Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

"I'M SORRY, Jones," boomed the large man behind the highly polished desk, "but the man I want as my Assistant Sales Manager must be an aggressive individual—a man of action with plenty of fight."

"I know, sir, but—"

"Yes, I know what you mean," broke in the big man, "I realize that you have been with us for a good many years, and your work in the outer office has been excellent, but, well—as I say, I want a man with plenty of fight, and you just do not have that quality. I'm sorry."

"Yes sir," breathed Cuthbert Jones, who was a small-statured little man in his late thirties, with a good-natured face to match.

The girl typing in the outer office was watching Cuthbert come out of the manager's office and take his place at the worn desk. She had worked with him for a long time, and had come to know him well—also his faults. She felt sorry for him now.

"I'm sorry, Cuthbert," she said, as she laid an understanding hand on his shoulder. "I wouldn't take it so hard if I were you."

"Thank you, Miss Simms," Cuthbert sighed. "You see, it wasn't the extra money that went with the job, but I so wanted to be able to go home and tell Belle that I finally amounted to something."

"Well, never you mind," the girl said. "Come and have coffee. Our rest period is in ten minutes."

"I believe I—oh my goodness," Cuthbert exclaimed, glancing at his watch. "It is almost three o'clock. I must hurry over to the bank with the day's receipts before they close. I'll have a cup when I return if you will keep it warm for me."

Not waiting for an answer, he squirmed into his overcoat and darted swiftly toward the door.

"Going down, Sam?" Cuthbert asked, as the doors of the elevator opened.

"Down it is," replied the operator.

"You look a little worried," observed Sam. "Something go wrong today?"

"Like I told you before, Sam," Cuthbert sighed again, "my wife has been nagging me as usual about asking the boss for that job, and this morning she threatened to pack up and leave me."

"By the expression you're wearing," it would appear that you did ask and were refused," the old man said knowingly.

"That's it, Sam," replied Cuthbert. "Our house is going to be awfully quiet from now on, I guess."

Cuthbert's brain was working overtime as he made his way through the traffic. What was he going to tell Belle? He wondered what train she would leave on, the early one or the late one. His stomach sickened at the thought of eating hamburgers and the like at the corner.

These morbid thoughts were interrupted by the town clock pealing off the hour of three. He broke into a run at the thought of being late. Thirty years of going to the bank for the same firm and never late.

Lucky, the doors were still open. Cuthbert sped through the entrance with the speed of a greyhound, at the same time shouting "hold it," at the top of his voice, fearing that the teller might close the window.

At the little man's shout, the teller, who was a burly individual, took collar, turned up, standing in front of the teller's cage. At the sound of Cuthbert's words, the man swung around. Seemingly from nowhere, two men of the bank seized their opportunity to grapple with the fellow.

All the while, Cuthbert stood staring, eyes and mouth wide open. Then, with a groan, he sagged to the floor in a dead faint.

He awoke to find himself looking into admiring faces, including, of all people—his boss.

"Cuthbert," boomed the large man, as only he could boom, "you were wonderful. The bank manager phoned me and told me all about it. To think of you being the means of outwitting that robber."

"But really, sir—" Cuthbert started to explain.

"I know, I know," cut in the man, with the machine-gun voice, "you're not being modest—I knew all along that you had the stuff it takes. Tomorrow morning, Jones, you will take over the job of Assistant Sales Manager, but now I'm personally driving you home."

Cuthbert gave up trying to explain the situation to his boss, one just does not have nerve to contradict.

Reaching home, the little man was met at the door by his wife who had waited until his hat was off before demanding what he had done about what.

He assured her that he had and that he would start his new duties in the morning.

She threw both arms about his

Sweet and cool in any Pipe



BRIER

CANADA'S
STANDARD PIPE TOBACCO

little man, almost shutting his wind off. "I told you that if you would only ask for the job you would get it."

"Yes, you're so right, dear," Cuthbert said.

The hard way, he thought.

Peace Organization

Permanent Organization In U.S. Voted Against Welcoming It

NEW YORK—Residents of Harrison, N.Y., an upstate town involved in the proposed site for a permanent United Nations home, have voted two to one against welcoming the peace organization, adding to a series of rebuffs which Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the American Association for the United Nations, has been "approaching a disgrace to the American people."

Votes were counted in Harrison in a postcard poll conducted by the Chamber of Commerce. The result was 2,050 against the U.N. and 1,050 in favor of welcoming it.

As the votes were being counted Mr. Eichelberger spoke over a local radio station and charged the United States government had evaded "an important responsibility" by failing to aid the U.N. to find a permanent home.

When the U.N. decided to locate in the United States the federal administration declined to enter into any discussion on selection of the site, presumably because it was not desirable that Washington should display any partiality as between states.

Meanwhile work is being rushed to completion on the \$2,000,000 job of reconstruction on the Sperry plant at Lake Success on nearby Long Island, which will be the U.N. headquarters until a permanent home is ready, a period estimated at from three to five years.

The 11-power security council will formally launch the new headquarters when it holds its first session there of any of the organization's various units.

Javelin Test

Norway Accepts A Finnish Offer For Actual Distance Throw

Apart from deferring the professional issue until 1948, the International Amateur Athletic Federation at Oslo, Norway, accepted a Finnish proposal for the measurement of the actual distance of a javelin throw instead of from a field line. The master of "broken time" payment for athletes was left to a commission to report in 1948.

Defeating Sussex by six wickets, Yorkshire captured the English county cricket championship for the 22nd time.

INTEREST IN NURSING

More girls in Britain are taking up hospital nursing. From the beginning of this year, 12,660 began training compared with 10,004 in the same period last year—an increase of 26 per cent. In 1945 the number of new nursing trainees was 22,841.

Nitrogen of the air, being inert gas, passes through an automobile engine unchanged.



KEEP SLIM

For Reducing Diets



Kellogg's ALL BRAN

CHEAP ENGINE FUEL

Model of Rectifier Using New Gas Has Been Tested

Development of an inexpensive method of making use of atomic energy which eventually is expected to power a locomotive from coast-to-coast at a cost of less than one dollar, was announced by the Buffalo Machinery Co.

F. Alden Miller, vice-president, said the company had developed a rectifier which produces a combustible gas from a commercial type of atomic "C" uranium.

He described an experimental model as about 24 inches high, tubular in shape and built of inch-thick high-tensile steel to withstand a pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. This had been used to brew a pot of coffee "just as a side-show."

Mr. Miller said the device contained a chamber for a six-ounce charge consisting of 1-4th of grain of atomic "C" dispersed into six ounces of inert material (wood ash). Saturated with water, the charge produced a gas for which no name has yet been chosen.

Acknowledging that the present cost is high, Mr. Miller said "the best advice we can get indicates that atomic 'C' eventually can be bought for between 50 cents and a dollar a pound."

"It would take only about one pound to operate a locomotive for four days—long enough to travel from coast-to-coast."



LIKING FOR U.S. ON PERMANENT BASIS—Mary Markham, 24, relative of England's Anthony Eden, recently told U.S. audiences that she liked America because "people were so democratic." She's going to make her affection for the U.S. permanent by her hand-typing, Joseph D. Roberts, 38, former Washington state senator.

SELECTED RECIPES

TOMATO COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

2 cups canned tomatoes or tomato juice
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 small bay leaf
3 whole cloves
3 tablespoons minced onion
1 package Lemon-Jell-O
1 tablespoon vinegar
2 tablespoons cold water
1 1/2 cups cottage cheese
2 tablespoons minced green pepper
1/2 cup minced celery
1 cup cooked leftover green vegetable or 2 cups finely shredded cabbage

1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
Combine tomatoes, salt, pepper, bay leaf, cloves, and onion in saucepan. Cook gently 20 minutes. Force through sieve, measure, and add hot water to make 1 1/2 cups.

Dissolve Jell-O in hot tomato mixture, add cold water, and turn into bottom of ring mold or individual molds. Chill until firm.

Chill remaining Jell-O mixture until slightly thickened. Combine the cottage cheese with remaining ingredients and fold into thickened Jell-O mixture.

Turn into mold over firm Jell-O layer and chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Makes eight servings.

CHOCOLATE SQUARES OR COOKIES

1 1/2 cups sifted flour
1 1/2 cups Calumet baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 squares Baker's Unsalted Chocolate
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening
3/4 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
1/2 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

1/2 cup oil, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Melt chocolate and shortening in hot water; cool to lukewarm. Add sugar and mix well. Add egg and beat thoroughly.

4 flour alternately with milk, stirring only to blend. Add vanilla. For squares, spread in two greased 8x8-inch pans and bake in moderate oven (375 deg. F.) 12 minutes, or until done. Let cool in pan, then cut in squares. Remove from pan. Make 50 squares.

For cookies, drop from teaspoon on ungreased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven (375 deg. F.) nine minutes, or until done. Cool slightly; remove from pan. Make three dozen cookies.

Delicious



TEA BAGS

Convenient

Means Big Loss

Income of Prairie Farmers Greatly Reduced By Weeds

Weed control is of vast importance to agriculture. The lot of the prairie farmer is hampered by weeds which mean less income and more work. It is estimated that the annual income of the three prairie provinces is reduced by some \$25,000,000 every year through decreased crop yields caused by weeds.

To eradicate them by culture is a long and expensive process. Some feasible method of destroying weeds would save much of the loss to farmers. It needs to be a cheap and easy method of eradication, too. Then there is the drawback of the indifferent farmer who permits the growth of weeds upon his land. All the regulations and warnings seem not to affect the lazy agricultural sectionalist. Weed growers should be more sternly handled.

When nearby cities provide prolific breeding ground for sending weed seeds out over outlying territories. Wind-blown harvests of seeds from careless and indifferent towns and cities also are a loss to farmers adjacent thereto.—Brandon Sun.

SMILE AWHILE

Walking into a hospital ward a man approached a nurse and said, "What kind of a ward is this?"

The nurse replied, "All the patients in here were struck by automobiles."

"What kind of a ward is this?" the visitor absent-mindedly replied. "Looks like a bumper car to me."

Phyl: "What did your husband think about that expensive new hat you bought last week?"

Flo: "He just raved about it!"

Mistress: "Look here, Mary. This chair is covered with dust."

Mary: "Yes, ma'am. I reckon nobody has sat in it lately."

"I hear your wife is of an athletic disposition."

"You're telling me. She's unsteady at jumping to conclusions and running up bills."

"I must find another tailor. This one reads too much."

"Reads too much?"

"Yes. Every time he writes to me he begins, 'On going through my books!'"

Miss Vane: "Some one told me today that I was the handsomest girl in the street."

Miss Speitz: "Oh, that's not incurable!"

"What do you mean?"

"Your habit of talking to yourself."

"I suppose," said the recruit to his new chum, "you used to do big things in civil life?"

"If I did that," was the answer. I had a job washing elephants at the zoo."

"It must be hard to keep time on this ship."

"How is that?"

"Well, you heard the captain say he uses four watches a night?"

Old Gentleman—"You're an honest boy, but it was a \$10 bill I dropped, not ten cents."

Youngster—"I know, mister, but the last time I found a \$10 bill the man didn't have any change."

Mrs. Jones barged into the grocery store and briskly asked: Remember that cheese you sold me yesterday?"

Grocer: "Yes, madam."

Mrs. Jones: "Did you say it was imported or deported from Switzerland?"

Judge—"Why did you strike this dentist?"

Accused—"He got on my nerves."

Magnate (to hard-up author)—"Young man, do you know how I made my money?"

Young Man—"Yes, but I can't permit that to stand in the way of Murlet's happiness."

CHINESE EXECUTED SHANGHAI.—Eight Chinese, including two notorious underworld leaders, were executed in Shanghai for kidnapping Yung Teh-Sheng, multimillionaire flour and textile magnate, whose family paid a ransom of \$500,000 in United States funds for his release.

It is estimated that there are 14 to 15 square feet of skin on the average human adult body. 2689

Turkish Captain

Premier Marshal Tito Has Ordered His Release

LONDON.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Ankara said that Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had ordered the release of a Turkish captain who was wounded Aug. 9 when an American transport plane on which he was a passenger was forced down by Yugoslav fighters.

The officer had been detained by the Yugoslav government, although others aboard the plane were released, following a United States ultimatum.

There had been unofficial press reports that the officer, Capt. Ihsan Unesen, would be held by Yugoslav authorities for trial as a spy.

His release, the dispatch said, was the result of representations by the Turkish ambassador in Belgrade.

Used to be Bilious and Constipated

But Happy Days Here Again Since Relief Was Found

Bilious attacks, headaches and constipation made life a burden to this mother of ten children. They started on a simple plan which she has never regretted. For ten years, the "little morning dose" of Kruschen has helped to keep her well, as she tells in this letter—

"I have put my faith in Kruschen Salts for at least ten years. I used to suffer with nasty bilious spells, headaches and constipation. I wish I had taken Kruschen sooner. I am 46 years old and have had ten children. Thanks to my little morning dose of Kruschen I am free from constipation and I feel fine."—(Mrs. C. H. Covey.)

It is reasonable to ask why this woman's headaches, constipation and biliousness were so happily relieved by Kruschen. The answer is that Kruschen is made up of six minerals or salts and when you take Kruschen regularly for a while, your stomach, liver, kidneys and your digestion are benefited. And that—yes you know—is a big help in keeping regular and constipation-free. Kruschen have Kruschen Salts: price 25c and 75c. Try them yourself and take just enough to suit you as a morning dose.

WHEN WE REALLY TRY

There is in our nature a far greater power than most of us ever use. We discover this by the extraordinary things we do when we are put to it. When we make up our minds. And there come times when we have to make up our minds if we are going to stop that evil thing in us in time to save being wrecked by it. If we are going to embark upon that enterprise for the well-being of humanity before the night overtakes us.

In the hands of the Indians of Brazil the blow-gun is a deadly weapon. They can kill birds with it at a distance of 200 yards.

WHY HAVE SORE FEET?

JUST RUB IN

MINARD'S

KING OF PAIN

35c LINIMENT

Bring Quick Relief to TIRED EYES

2 drops

Let Murine bring ease when eyes are weary or when they smart and burn from over-work, dust, wind, smoke, bright light or loss of sleep. Two drops of Murine in each eye, three or four times a day, refreshes. Thousands use Murine eye drops like this. Keep your eyes with Murine. Always keep it handy.

MURINE EYES

for BURNS & SCALDS

Sold by all Druggists—25c, 50c (tube), 50c and \$1.00

MECCA OINTMENT

Co-Operative Corner

Chas Thomas

I often like to let my thoughts go wandering on the proposition as to just how far we the people of Canada can continue to make demands of our governments without some of those same demands bouncing back on our heads. As a farmer I'm looking at our troubles from that angle. Canada is an agricultural country. We, the farmers, have built the cities, built the railroads the highways and the small towns. We, the farmers, supply the main basis for the whole Canadian economic system. This is especially true in the west. Walking along the streets of our western cities one is impressed with the magnificent buildings costing thousands of dollars all the results of the labors of we farmers. The huge machinery warehouses paid for by profits on machinery sold to farmers. The huge cold storage and produce warehouses and banks and trust companies all paid for directly or indirectly by we farmers. Then our small towns with their elevators and gauges and machine agencies and stores paid for by we farmers because we were too busy in the past to study the problem. Now we know the answer. The answer is free private competitive enterprise which has had such an overwhelming duplication of services that we farming people can no longer stand the economic load. And it's our own fault. We, the farmers, have let this situation come into being and even encourage it by all wanting the same services at the same time especially to get our groceries at nine o'clock on Saturday night. Yes, I'm as bad as the rest. Running to the government will not help this state of affairs.

We the farmers, for most part supply either directly or indirectly the funds for running the country. This is natural as we are the largest producing and consuming classes of the Canadian Public. If we want the price of consumer goods lowered it will have to be done by the Government subsidizing the manufacturer and we will have to pay our share. If we want the price of our farm produce increased more Government subsidy and we pay our share.

Let us get to the root of the trouble. No farmer would be considered sensible if he kept six or seven hired men when one could do the work. Yet is this not what we farmers are doing in our buying and selling operations.

EXPLAINING THE RYE FLUCTUATION

George S. Mathison, retiring President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, dealt with the fluctuations in the price of rye in his address to the annual meeting of the exchange. He said that the allotment of Canadian Wheat was controlled to certain countries by the Combined Food Board in Washington. Owing to the inability of these countries to obtain the wheat they desired, developed a strong export demand for the limited balance of the old crop rye, which was

competitive with the requirements in Canada and the United States for distilling purposes.

With prospects for a five million bushel crop of rye and a 450 million bushel crop of wheat, it is not surprising that importers and domestic users of rye were not tempted to buy new crop rye for delivery ahead of anything like the prices ruling for old crop rye.

As soon as the commitments for delivery of old crop rye were completed at the end of July, the urgent demand for rye ceased and prices fell to new crop levels.

In connection with the above statement it is interesting to note that the United States Government has charged that some corporations in that country have maintained a "corner" on rye for the past several years and the government have started to institute legal proceedings against these firms.

ALBERTA GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE YEAR 1946

In spite of smaller acreages of Oats and Barley in Alberta this year, the amount of grain harvested will be considerably larger than that of 1945. The first estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicates a total of 110,000,000 bushels of Oats, and 52,000,000 bushels of barley this year as compared with 76,000,000 bushels of Oats and 37,000,000 bushels of barley in 1945.

Acreages of Oats and Barley had been reduced this year by 11 and 7 respectively.

Wheat production is estimated at 142,000,000 bushels the largest crop since 1942. On seeded acreage of 7,500,000 this means an average yield of 18.9 bushels to the acre which is a substantial increase over the 11.7 bushels per seeded acre in 1945 and well above the 25 year average of 16.8.

The production of spring rye has more than doubled as compared with last year and flaxseed shows an increase in production in spite of the fact that fewer acres were seeded.

DATES FOR FALL SALES ANNOUNCED

The fall Sheep and Swine sales will be held this year at Calgary, October 21st to 26th; and Edmonton October 29th to November 1st, inclusive. Indications are that Alberta sheep and swine breeders are taking extra care to bring out superior animals. Competition for top places are expected to be keener than ever. The greater abundance of feed and the green succulent grass, as a result of early fall rains, will help in the fitting of show and sale animals.

Farmers who require new sires are urged to personally patronize these sales. One can learn a great deal about what is going on in what type of animals are most desirable and sought after by the leading breeders and authorities on livestock.

Wheat Pool PATRONAGE

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL DESIRES TO ADVISE ITS MEMBERS THAT IT INTENDS TO CARRY ON FOR THE CROP YEAR 1946-47 ON A CO-OPERATIVE BASIS PAYING A PATRONAGE DIVIDEND IN KEEPING WITH THE PRINCIPLES UNDER WHICH THE POOL WAS FORMED. THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS PUBLISHED TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INCOME WAR TAX ACT WHICH WAS AMENDED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT SO AS TO TAX CO-OPERATIVES.

"As required by the Income War Tax Act, this will advise our members, as referred to in the said Act as amended, that, in accordance with the terms and conditions and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act as amended, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1947 patronage out of the revenues of the 1947 taxation year or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act, and we hereby hold out the prospects of the payment of a patronage dividend to you accordingly."

Alberta Wheat Pool

LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

Your CO-OPERATION Is Needed . . .

There Is Still A Shortage of
BEER BOTTLES
You Can Help
BY RETURNING YOURS
IMMEDIATELY
Deliveries Limited



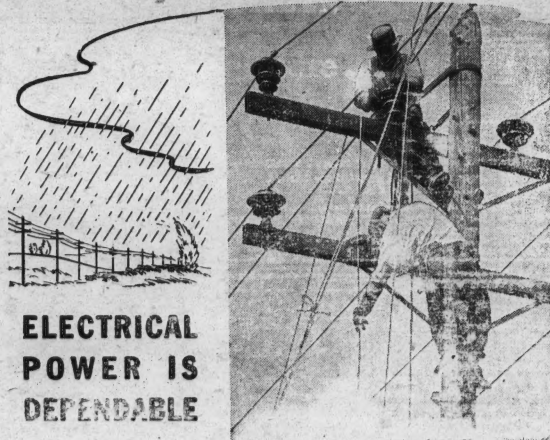
CANADIAN farmers to-day have an investment of nearly \$650,000,000 in agricultural implements and equipment, largely financed in one form or another by bank loans.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has played a prominent part in the development of this great industry. Its services are available to every enterprising undertaking, whatever the scale of operations, small or large.

Use our services for your banking requirements. Consult our local Manager.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
J. LUNAN, Branch Manager

Come Wind...Come Weather...



BEHIND the switch that brings you instant fingertip service lies the constant vigilance of many men. Through the dark hours of the night, when you and your neighbors sleep, their unceasing watch goes on. In summer cloudburst and wintry blizzard discomfort and oftentimes danger are their lot, but in the safeguarding of those slim wires traversing the countryside to your house and the house next door and the thousands of homes beyond that, lies their duty.

To them there is no such thing as service beyond the call of duty, for they know only the importance of uninterrupted electricity. They know that necessity is heedless of time and that emergencies may come at any hour. They know that when sickness strikes at night light is the first demand. Light that is gained at the flick of a fingertip with no thought that it might not be there.

That is your tribute of which they are so proud . . . you took it for granted. That is the way they want you to continue to feel, that ELECTRICAL POWER IS DEPENDABLE.



CALGARY POWER COMPANY
SERVING ALBERTA